ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY AND PRIDAY MORNING BY

MEACHAM & WILGUS. CUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. One copy, one year, strictly eash in ad-

No subscriptions taken on time and all papers

Absolutely Pure.

not be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight almo or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. HOYAL BAK-ING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St. N. Y.

ME COUGHS, CROUP CONSUMPTION USE





IF SWEET CUM AND MULLEIN.

and Consumption; and so paintable, any child seemed to take it. Ask your drugglet for it. Price So, and SI. Watter A. Taytor, Atlanta, Go

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. P. Campbell, DENTIST,

HOPKINSVILLE. - - KY Office over M. Frankel & Sons'.

HENRY & PAYNE, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

G. E. Medley. DENTIST.

Hopkinsville, Ky. Having bought out Dr. R. R. Bourne my of oc will be in the future over flank of Hop-insville, cornersth and Main Sta. tf G. E. MEDLEY.

HENRY J. STITES JANES BREATHITT. BREATHITT & STITES, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, HOPKINSVILLE. - - KY. Office-No. 41/2 North Main Street.

Men Think

they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is

Many a Lady

is beautiful, all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.

THE ELDER BENNETT.

Hon John Russell Young's Recollections of the Great Journalist. "I first saw Mr. Bennett in 1864, when I came to New York with a message to

him from Mr. Forney. Mr. Forney had some ideas about being a member of the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, and there were good reasons why he expected such recognition. I came to New York \$3,00 at his request to see Mr. Bennett. I was introduced to him by Hon. John B. Haskin, then member of Congress from Westchester County. I went to from Westchester County. I went to Fort Washington one snowy night and saw Mr. Bennett for the first time. From that began an acquaintance that lasted until he died. He was then an old man of nearly seventy. With a curious humor. He talked until late in the evening. He had an interesting Scotch accent. He told me about his early days and his first editorial, on the battle of Waterloo. in a Scotch newspaper. days and his first editorial, on the battle of Waterloo, in a Scotch newspaper, and I remember he impressed me as a combination of Horace Walpole and Cobbett. He was to me always very kind. He had the genius of journalism, a streaming humor, a fine head, utterly indifferent to public opinion and political relationships, profuse in personal courtesy and with a strong admiration for both General Jackson and General Grant.

General Grant.
"I remember when General Grant came to New York in 1859 or 1870 he said to me: 'I owe a great deal to Mr. Bennett. He has treated me with kind-ness from Fort Donelson down. I wish I could make some return; but he wants office, takes no part in politics, asks no office, takes no part in politics, asks for no appointments, lespises patron-age, and I can not do anything for him. I ought to do something to show my appreciation of his profound and per-fect support. I said to him: "You can only do one thing for Mr. Bennett, Mr. President. Go and see him!

"Horace Portor, I think it was, was with the President, and he said: 'Yes, Mr. President, I don't think you can do anything better than to go and call

"I gave him Mr. Bennett's address, and General Grant went with General Porter and sent up his card. He thanked Mr. Bennett for his uniform and strenuous supp rt as General and President, and said he knew he could not return Mr. Bennett any office or dignity or courtesy that would be ac-ceptable to him, so he had simply come ceptable to him, so he had simply come to say to him that he was not unmindful of the support he had always received from the Herald. I saw Mr. Bennett that evening and he referred to the visit. They had talked a good deal about Jackson's administration. Mr. Bennett said to me that he had told General Grant that no man had had each an influence in the man had had such an influence in the country since Jackson's time, and General Grant would have his perfect and assured confidence as President. General Grant was afterward extremely so-licitous to give Mr. Bennett some indi-cations of the appreciation he felt. But that was out of the question. Mr. Bennett would accept nothing from General Grant except the assurance of his personal friendship and regard, and so it continued to the end of his life."
"What do you think of the elder Mr.

Bennett as a journalist?"
"I think, taking the whole history of journalism into consideration, Mr. Bennour anism into consideration, air. Ben-nett was its most original, daring and audacious example. His independence, his courage, his honor, his knowledge of the world, were remarkable. He he had learned as a boy from Cobbett. He tried to control events. He made the paper he founded the embodiment of what a journal should be."—Chicage

PENNY GROCERIES.

How the Poorest People Manage to Live in New York.

Within the last six months a number of Italians and Germans have started penny groceries in the parts of the city populated by the poor, and these places all seem to be prosperous and thriving. Ten cents is thought by these grocers

Ten cents is thought by these grocers to be a hig bill, and the investor of a quarter is inevitably regarded as a millionaire. In conversation with a reporter, a leading retail grocer said:

"There is no doubt these penny groceries are on the increase. They are an evil, and the penny grocer is really the poor man's enemy instead of his friend. In the penny grocery the poor man pays twice as much for his provisions in the long run and doesn't get as good quality as if he bought them in moderate quantities from larger stores. The penny groceries are them in moderate quantities from larger stores. The penny groceries are stocked with what the poor man is likely to buy. The quality of the provisions is not good; the coffee and tea are especially poor, and the vegetables invariably stale."

An fishian who keeps a penny grocery in South Fifth Avenue, near Bleecker Street, gives the following list as an illustration of what can be done in a penny grocery with a silver

in a penny grocery with a silver

Three ounces of codes.

One ounce of tea.

Three ounces of rice.

Small loaf of stale bread.

Six sticks kindling-wood.

Three ounces of barley.

Three ounces of barley.

Three ounces of barley.

Three ounces of starch.

This slice bar soap.

Enough raisins for rice pudding.

Email tea cup of black molassos.

Lampful of oil.

Quarter of a yard of lamp wick.

Quarter pound of oleomargarine.

Soutile of coal (mixel).

Three ounces of lard.

Two pickles.

duarter pound of oleomargarins feattle of coal (mixed).

Three ounces of lard properties of coal control of coal mixed of the colored domestic in an Austin family, was suspected of helping herself to some wine.

Total properties of helping herself to some wine of which is bottle of Rhine wine, and the lady of the house.

The coffee will be sufficient for a big potful, and the tale is enough for two drawings. The rice and raisins stake a small pudding. The stake broad will serve for a meal, and there is enough sugar to sweeten the tea and coffee. The onions, potatoes, and barley, with the addition of a beef bone or piece of meat and a penny bunch of potherbs, will make a stew or soup There is enough soap to wash the dishes and acrub the children's faces, enough oil and wick to last all and barley, with the addition of a beet bone or piece of meat and a penny bunch of potherbs, will make a stew or soup. There is enough soap to wash the dishes and scrub the children's faces, enough oil and wiek to last all night, a scuttle of coal and wood to kindle the fire in the morning. Then there are lard, molasses, and the next thing to butter, oleomargarine, and the two good sized pickles for a relish. The penny grocers buy small stale loaves for a half cent each and retall them at a cent. Medium-sized state loaves cost them one and a half cent each and retall them at a cent. Medium-sized state loaves cost them one and a half cent each and retall though sold they sell is coal-yard sweepings screened, and contains a good deal of slate.—N. I. Mail and Express.

—The people of Atlanta. Gr., sunk

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

-Tutors at Harvard are said to reseive salaries of from \$800 to \$1,200 a year, while the trainer in athletics gets

-The English Church Congress of 1886 will be held at Wakefield, on October 5, 6, 7 and 8. The Bishop of Ripon has been chosen president for

The average price paid a school teacher in this country is four hundred dollars. And yet some people complain because schoolmistresses are not always professional beauties.—N. F.

—At a late meeting of the Psesbyte-rian Synod of Dakota the Indian women reported having raised five hundred dollars for missionary work among their own people the past year. This was more than all the money raised by their white sisters in three societies.

-Missionary work in Mexico is at-tended with hard work and slender results. A missionary preacher writes that he and one other preacher are ex-pected to supply eight churches, and also to open new fields of labor. In order to do this they will have to spread themselves out exceedingly thin-San Francisco Chronicle.

-Charlemagne in 789 gave these wise instructions: 'Let some one open schools to teach children to read; let, in every monastery, in every bishopric, some one teach psalms, writing, arith-metic, grammar and employ correct copies of holy books; for often men seeking to pray to God pray badly on account of the unfaithfulness of copy-

-In France in the tenth and eleventh centuries there seems to have been a kind of religious "revival" of peace. The clergy preached it; religious en-thusiasts went from village to village proclaiming in the name of Christ, the "Prince of Peace," and holy relies were brought to public places, on which the wild barons swore a vow of peace.

-Rev. Dr. Clark, in reviewing the work of the American Board of Foreign Missions during the last twenty-five years, says: "As a result we note an advance in churches from 103 to 292; of characteristics." of church members from 3,500 to 23,of church members from 3,500 to 23,-000; of pupils in common schools from 8,000 to 85,000; of native pastors from 25 to 147, not to speak of the growth of a large and efficient body of native preachers and teachers acting as co-laborers with us in the evangelization of their people."—N. Y. Tribune.

-As stated in the Provinzial-Schu collegium the maximum of daily school work considered in Prussia to be com-patible with health is fixed at from sevpatible with nearth is need as the see en hours a day for children of eleven and a half years, up to nine hours for those of sixteen and a half and upward. The standard is thought too high by very many German teachers and doc-tors, and Dr. Roth states that sixty-four per cent. of those who should work after graduation are much below the normal standard of health. The standard or neath. The standard in Denmark is still higher, and a recent government investigation finds that twenty-nine per cent. of the boys and forty-one per cent. of the girls are "sickly" from confinement and mental strain.

—The ecclesiastical summary of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States for the year ending January 1, 1886, shows that the Archbishops number 12, Bishops 62 and priests 7,926. There are 1,621 ecclesiastical students, the Archdocese of Milwaukee having the largest number—335. There are 6,755 churches, 1,071 chapels, 1,733 stations, 36 discoson seminaries or houses of study for regulars, 85 colleges, 618 academies and 2,621 parochial schools, attended by 492,949 pupils. The charitable institutions number 440.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—The stars themselves are the best astronomers. They studded the heavens before Adam had a telescope. -N. O. Picayune.

-Talking about being in comforts-

ble circumstances, did you ever see two lovers occupying one armchair?—Bur-lington Free Press.

""Ah. Miss Green, what a lovely complexion Miss Pink has! I declare she is as pretty as a picture." "Yes, Mr. Black, one might almost think she had been painted by one of the old masters."—Chicago News.

—In England young gentlemen speak of their fathers as "the governor," "pater," "the overseer," etc. In America they say "dad," "the boss," or the "old man." In beathen countries they say "father," but they are a long way behind the age.—N. Y. Telegram.

—A South Side girl who covered her face with her hands when she thought her lover was about to kiss her, in her disappointment complained: "O, Harry, my hands are so small; there's room enough for five hundred kisses between them."—Chicago Telegram.

— "Darringer, I sympathize with you in your financial distress. As a friend you can trust me every time." But, Bromley, that doesn't happen to be the kind of friend I am looking for. I want a friend who will trust me."—Philadel-phia Call.

-Rev. H. R. Heweis says that "a poem becomes a hymn as it becomes 'a lifter.' "According to this notion." says a certain young man, "my girl's father is not a poem. Anyway he doesn't become a hymn when he becomes a lifter." This may be because he is opposed to the meet-her.—Norristown Herald.

-Matilda Snowball, the colored do-

them at a cent. Medium-sized state loaves cost them one and a half cent and sell at two cents, and large stale loaves they retail at three cents. The coal they sell is coal-yard sweepings screened, and contains a good deal of slate.—N. T. Mail and Express.

—The people of Atlanta, Ga., sunk \$26,000 in an artesian well 2,000 feet deep, only to learn from a professor of the State University that the city stood on granite rock—the bedrock of the sontiment.—Chicago Times. tieth part of the mysteries of each have not yet been developed.—N. F. Mer-cury.

ROLLER SKATING.

Rise and Fall of the Pastime-The The great, empty, barn-like structres-the skating rinks-which last eason were alive with thousands of busy skaters, are very quiet now. Here and there in the city can be found one that is making an effort to keep open, but the attendance is very poor and the attractions that last year would have brought out thousands are bringing but few to the rinks this sea-son. The "craze" is over. It was a very profitable one for the manufacturers of roller skates and the owners of

rinks last year. There were rinks in this city that made thousands of lars. Last year Frank Hall, the prietor of the Olympian Rink, in Ph. delphia, and who owned a factory making roller skates, sold one hundred thousand pairs of skates. This year he has sold none and has closed his factory. Mr. Hall says that, though the "craze" is over, it is a mistake to think that roller skating as an amusement is to die out. When the "craze" has en-tirely subsided roller skating will be

reduced to the limits of a pastime upon which legitimate business ventures may be made.

Nothing connected with the "craze" more curious than the manner i which it affected the trade in boxwood, maple and bemlock. The boxwood was found to be the best material from which to manufacture the rollers. In consequence, last year that wood jumped up from \$26 a ton to \$40, and one firm, by a fortunate purchase just before the market took an upward turn made \$17,000 in less than two weeks The market was stripped almost bare of boxwood for a time, and thousands and thousands of tons were made up into rollers in a few months. Boxwood is selling now at \$18 a ton, and the price is still going down. So enormous did the proportions of the infatuation for roller-skating become that companies with hun-dreds of thousands of dollars as capital were formed for the purpose of con-structing rinks in small cities all over

the country. These rinks were built for the most part of hemlock, and so extensive were the operations that this humber, notwithstanding the immense supply, made advances until the market at one time showed that its value had been increased at least 25 per cent. by the large operations of the construction companies. Since 1884 the price of hemlock has fallen off 30 per cent. be-cause the building of the rinks had to be stopped. One of these construction companies in ten months divided profits of \$400,000. The plan of the managers was to build a rink in a promising locality, run it a few weeks, and then sell it out to local speculators. Maple was found to be the best wood with which to construct the rink floors, and this lumber jumped up to \$50 and \$55 a thousand feet.

It is an interesting fact that the roller-skating craze would have come long ago but for the patent. For seven-teen years after the skate was patented not a skate was sold, and yet the patentse in that time made \$3,000,000 Eben Plimpton was the lucky fellow who first conceived the idea of the roller, and he made all the roller skates used during the years his patent ran, and rented them out to skating-rink managers. He always made the con-tracts read that he should receive ten per cent. of the admission receipts and all the money for the rental of the skates. Of course, roller skating did ot flourish under these circ to keep small rinks in large cities, and Mr. Plimpton made money. As soon as the patent expired and skates could be made by any one the "craze" started, and started in Richmond. Ind. A clitzen of that place started the manufacture of roller skates in a little wood-shed. The skates became popular, and he enlarged his shops until he had a factory of over four hundred feet in length and one in which many work-men are employed. He has made a round million of dollars in the business.

-Pittsburgh Chronicle. MODERN SCIENCE.

Its Discoveries in Regard to Man's Sense and Constitution. The experiments which have been and are being made in Germany and in this country on the five senses show that there is no especial apparatus for each in the human system. It has been proven that touch, for example, is not a function of the skin solely, as heretofore believed, but is an organization which works out its wonderful results through distinctly created ma-chinery. This machinery registers the minutest pressure and the slightest alteration in temperature. Scientists demonstrate that there are distributed demonstrate that there are distributed spots on the skin which are cold and hot, and that there are places intermediate between these localizations which are insensible both to pain and to cold. These epidermal spots are unequally distributed over varieties of human bodies, but are to be found in such size and localities. bodies, but are to be found in such size and localities as are best adapted to the wants of an individual; and further, that they peculiarly differ in their distribution on the body of the same person. It is stated, too, that the places intermediate between the cold and heat spots may be pierced with a sharp instrument without producing pain. All feeling, of course, proceeds from the brain, the apparatus of touch being but a register in given localities of the human organism. A gentle pressure on the hidden springs of the machinery is at once telegraphed to the brain, and the answer is sensation pleasurable or painful. Another discover, has been made, and it is that the whole of the esophagus is allive to temperature, thus evincing that the apparatus of touch is made sensitive even there by the atmospheric pressure. In fact, if the hidden organs could be reached, it would be seen that the organ of feeling variously operates upon them. It is no longer conjectured that the entire hidden organs could be reached, it would be seen that the organ of feeling variously operates upon them. It is no longer conjectured that the entire surface of the body breathes, and German scientists go so far as to say that in the experiments touching the five senses they "indicate the external covering of the human body as the primeval and reliable source of knowledge of the external world," and justify the belief that further researches may "shed more light on some of the fundamental problems of pscychical action and unfolding." That is going too far in the repudiation of the primary motor, mind. Nevertheless, the onward stride of science is developing something wholly new in regard to that "fearfully and wonderfully made" being, man, and the curious part of it is that man himself is becoming gradually but surely to attain a knowledge of himself! Discoveries as to touch and temperature are the most recent of wonders, and the twenteth part of the mysteries of each have not yet hear devaloned. N. V. Men PASTEUR'S CURE

A Matronly Woman Displays Her Acquaint-"What do you think of the new cure for hydrophobia?" queried a matronly lady of a younger female companion. as the two were being bowled up Lake Street this morning in one of the palace street cars that has lately been extensively overhauled and repaired so that the sparrows are no longer able to fly through the holes in the roof. The pair had been out on a shopping expedition and were seated in the midst of dozens of bundles of all kinds.
"What's that?" answered the younger female, as she looked up with a shud-

der.
"I say, what do you think of the new cure for bydrophobia?" again asked the matronly woman in rather sharp tones. "But perhaps I might know better than to ask you about any of the current topics of the day."

"O, yes," was the rather timid answer

of the young woman who blushed so that the gentlemanly driver's attention had been called to her ignorance. 'I remember reading somewhere about it, but I have forgotten just what it was. Tell me, please."
"Well, you see there is a Frenchman

who has made a wonderful discovery. Suppose you have been bitten by a mad dog. He just kills another mad dog and inoculates you with the virus taken from the brute. The next day he kills another dog and treats you in the same way. He keeps this up for nine days, and if you live through it you're all

right"
"How simple," replied the young woman, smiling. "I should think they would have discovered that long ago. Only-only-"
"Only what? Out with it,"

swored the matronly woman, as she placed her muddy slippers on the pat-ent revolving plush covered chair in

"Only I shouldn't think very many would live through it." "You shouldn't, ch? Well that's because you know very little of science, medicine, philosophy, and the dead languages. You see the theory that inguages. You see the theory that this scientist proceeds upon is an old one, similia similibus curantur," and the matronly woman leaned back in her chair and calmly gazed at the classic brow reflected in the plate glass mirror. The Arabian equine glanced over his left shoulder with a look of admiration at the learned freight he was hauling, and the driver, in his hurry to do reverence, handed her a package containing two dollars' worth of tickets instead of the chromo he had intended to present her with. The young woman did not even venture a reply. She toyed with the velvet-covered ottoman

"Of course, you don't know the "Of course, you don't know the meaning of that expression, never having studied French, explained the matronly woman, with a condescending air. "In plain English, similia similibus curantur literally means dog eat dog, and thus you will quickly see how simple this Frenchman's theory is; but, ho! driver, we are going too far." She pulled the tinsel bell cord. The smooth-rolling vehicle stopped.— Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette.

THE WHITE AFRICANS. Explorer Stanley's Emphatic Repetition of a Much-Questioned Statement. Just at this point I improved the good chance of getting some information from Stanley about the mysterious "white Africans" who are said to exist in the interior of the continent. Having just written a novel about them I was naturally anxious—now that it was just too late for any corrections—to find out exactly how many mistakes I had made. "It was in Mtesa's country that you met those white Africans from Gambaragara, wasn't it?" inquired I. "Do you really think there are a whole nation of them in the interior, as some people say?" "Indeed I do. Mtesa's officers told me that there were great numbers of them settled upon the slopes of Mt. Gordon Bennett (that big extinct volcano, you know, to the northeast of the great lakes), and that they were a timid, unwarlike set, more given to skulking among the rocks than coming out for a fair fight in the open. The four that I saw in Urganda were tall, slender, long-limbed fellows, with brown curly hair, rather prominent noses, lips somewhat full and thick (though not all of the African type), and complexions not a bit darker than a mulattoin our Southern States." "And do you and March snow storm, and "hold" a

der, long-limbed fellows, with the source of the control of the African race? Mightart they be described and limits, who settled on the East African race? Mightart they be described and and all of the African race? Mightart they be described and and all of the control of the

elsewhere in Africa, although some of the Urganda women were very good looking, too. One of my chief cap-tains was married to a woman from Urganda, who went all the way down the Congo with our expedition."—David Ker, in N Y. Times. Chinese Ideas of Justice. Chinese ideas of discipline are peculiar. A short time since the land office at Fussu Hong was attacked by thirty bandits disguised as regular troops. The officer in charge defended liar. A short time since the land troops. The officer in charge defended the place bravely, and did not yield until one of his men had been killed and himself and five others wounded. The robbers plundered the treasury, set fire to the office and rode of. In any other country the officer would have been commended for his courage, but the Chinese authorities looked at the matter differently, and he was pronounced severely to blame for not having taken measures to acquaint himself nonneed severely to blame for not having taken measures to acquaint himself
with the advance of the robbers, and
for having falled to beat them off. He
was, therefore, cashiered, while the
officer in special charge of the treasury
was adjudged to have had a larger sum
deposited than he should have kept by
him, and was called upon to make
good the loss to the public out of his
own funds.—N. X. Times.

Bill Nye Interests Himself in the Advector cy of an Englishman's Plan. No one can go through the wide Territory of Montana to-day without being strongly impressed with the wonderful growth of the great cattle growing and grazing industry of that Territory. And yet Mon tans is but the northern extremity of the great grazing belt which lies at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, extending from the British possessions on the north to the Mexican border on the south, extending eastward, too, as far as the arable lands of Dakota, Nebras ks and Kansas.

Montans is the paradise of the sleek, high-headed, two-year-old Texan steer, with his tail over the dash-board, as well as the stock yearling, born on the range, beneath the glorious mountain sky and under the auspices of round-up

range, beneath the glorious mountain sky and under the auspices of round-up No. 21.

I do not say this to advertise the stock-growing business, because it is already advertised too much, anyway. So many millionaires have been made with "free grass" and the early-rising, automatic branding iron, that every man in the United States who has a cow that can stand the journey was not seen as the second state of the second state of the second sec cow that can stand the journey seems to be about to take her West and em-

bark in business as a cattle king.
But let me warn the amateur cow
man that in the great grazing regious
it takes a good many acres of thin grass
to maintain the adult steer in affluence for twelve months, and the great pastures at the base of the mountains are being pretty well tested. Moreover, I believe that these great conventions of cattlemen, where free grass and easily acquired fortunes are naturally adver-tised, will tend to overstock the ranges at last and founder the goose that no laya the golden egg. This, of course, is really none of my business, but if I didn't now and then refer to matters garded as reticent.

ing the great cow industry, which, by the way, is anything but an industry, being in fact more like the seductive manner whereby a promissory note acquires two per cent. per month without even stopping to spit on its hands, was to refer incidentally to the proposi-tion of an English friend of mine. This friend, seeing at once the great magni-tude of the cow industry and the neces-sity for more and more cowboys, has suggested the idea of establishing a cowboys' college or training school for cowboys college of training senson for self-made young men who desire to become accomplished. The average Englishman will most always think of something that nobody else would naturally think of. Now our cattleman would have gone on for years with his great steer emporium without thinking of establishing an institution where a poor boy might go and learn to rope a four-year-old in such a way as to throw him on his stomach with a sickening

But now that the idea has been turne loose I shall look forward to the time when wealthy men who have been in the habit of dying and leaving their money to other institutions will meet with a change of heart and begin to endow the cowboys' college and the Mayerick hothed of broncho sciences. endow the cowboys' college and the Maverick hotbed of broncho sciences. We live in an age of rapid advancement in all branches of learning, and people who do not rise early in the morning will not retain their position in the procession. I look forward with confidence to the day when no cowboy will undertake to ride the range without a diploma. Educated labor is what

The cowboy who can at once grapple with the great problem of where to put the steer with "B bar B" on left shoulder, "Key circle G" on left side, "Heart D Heart" on right hip, left ear crop, wattle te wattle, and seven hands round, with "Dash B Dash" on right shoulder "vented," wattle on dew lap vented, and "P. D. Q.," "C. O. D.," and "N. G," vented on right side, keeping track of transfers, range and postoffice of last owner, has certainly got a future which lies mostly ahead of him.

Perhaps I have said too much on this

matter too far .- Chicago News.

-A Montreal I ackman, who took a couple to church the other night to be couple to church the other night to be married and quietly slipped off during the wedding ceremony to earn a little extra money, was surprised on returning to hear the bridegroom boldly ask for the money he had made while away. The coachman, however, seeing a constable on hand, and not being desirous of becoming dafendant in a lawsuit, handed over the cash and drove the newly-wedded pair home. Montreal Witness.

-The common daisy is perhaps the most divisible plant in the garden. Each separate branchlet may be re-moved, with its modicum or root, and every bit will form a plant.

Has Come Gentle

AND SO HAVE MY

New Goods,

SPRING SUITS.

New Style Hats,

Norfolk Jackets.

Nobby Neckwear

-And the Latest thing out in every article of-

LOTHING

TO BE FOUND IN A GENTS' FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Gents' Clothing, CLOTHING 6 Latest Novelties.

I have knocked the bottom out of prices on goods, and if you want anything in my line from a slar-Button to a New Spring Suit, do not buy until you have inspected my stock.

Remember My Motto - "Wright Wrongs No One."

NO. T. WRIGHT.

NO. 1 SOUTH MAIN STREET, HOPKINSVILLE, - - - KY.

BRYANT.

THE LOUISVILLE

Cor. Third and Jefferson Sts., Louisville, Ky.

RELIABLEI THOROUGH! PROGRESSIVE!

This College is not an experiment, but aniold established, reliable Commercial Institute. Thous ands have received in it a Business Education that has materially aided them to a presperous and successful business life. Testimonials of the most flattering description constantly received evidencing to this fact.

The Corriculum embraces Commercial Course, Book-keeping, Banking, Business Forms, Actual Trading, Fennanship, Business Calculation, Business Correspondence, &c., &c. The Short Hand, Type Writing and Telegraphy Department is very systematic and complete. The time necessary to take the course in either uranch is from 3 to 6 months. The Faculty in this College are not only Theoretical Teachers, but Practical Business Men who have spent many years of their lives in real, live, active Business.

Ladies and Gentlemen taught on Equal Terms. Students can enter at any time. Schools open Day and night. COME AT ONCE, For Terms, &c., apply by letter or in person to

SAMUEL N. CURNICK, | Principals.

CURNICK & RANK. Cor. 3d and Main, Evansville, Ind.

HANCOCK, FRASER & RAGSDALE,

-PROPRIETORS PEOPLE'S TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

RAILROAD STREET, - - - - HOPKISVILLE

FRONTING TOBACCO EXCHANGE, - CLARKSVILLE, TENN W. E. RAGSDALE, Beleeman, Hopkinsville. | T. R. HANCOCK, Selesman, Clarkzville, Tonn.

Liberal Advances on Consignments

All Tobacco Insured unless otherwise instructed.